1888.

The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all redounding to the glory and triumph of a

# UNITED DEMOCRACY.

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1887.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

### Looking Ahead.

For Speaker, John GRIFFIN CARLIBLE; for Chairman of the Committee on Approprintions, SAMUEL JACKSON RANDALL. Platform: Reduction of the surplus in co-

operation with the Republicans in the Senate; no extravagance on account of the surplus. The flapping together of the two wings of the Democratic party this winter means Democratic success next fall. The only doubt is, whether Mr. CARLISLE can keep the impracticables from flying off at a tangent. Will they recognize that it is impossible that reduction of the surplus should be a party measure, since with the Senate Republican the Republicans must have an equal share with the Democrats in any measure that is to become law?

Mr. RANDALL and Mr. CARLISLE are ready to act as practical and reasonable men. We hope the gentlemen with their heads in the clouds and feet treading moonshine will make an effort to be reasonable, too.

### The Triumph of Democracy.

Since it is established by the very highest suthority, and beyond justification of further dispute, that the President not only made no effort to recall his letter endorsing the candidacy of Col. FELLows, but frankly agreed to its publication, it may be well to take a brief review of the peculiar and progressive relations between the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND and the National Democracy.

The authoritative refutation of the Even-ing Post's story that the President attempted to prevent the publication of his letter in favor of Col. FELLOWS, leaves that famous manifesto in a light so clear that the duliest eye can see it in its true form and value as the crowning and emphatic declaration of its author that he esteems himself a full member of the Democratic party, and subfeet to all the obligations thereof.

The struggle between the President and his party has been one of the most extraordinary political episodes of this century. It is unnecessary to recite all the events that preceded and contributed to its inauguration; but suffice it to say that it was begun on the fourth of March. 1885, and was founded upon the idea that the President, after he is once elected, should represent his party to a very limited degree, or only in such respects as he himself might think best; in fact, that in most mattershe should observe toward the political divisions of the country the impartial and non-partisan bearing of a permanent and non-elected ruler.

The two points by which Mr. CLEVELAND proposed to illustrate this non-partisan policy most forcibly, were the non-removal of minor incumbents for partisan causes, and the practical separation of Federal office holders from the field of active politics.

It is needless to say that no principles are more firmly embedded in the traditions and practice of the Democratic party than these two which the newly elected President undertook to root out; and the party opposition to the new policy was immediately evinced with both feeling and vigor.

The line was at once marked out and the philosophical attendants in the new school of politics looked to see the great Democratic party whipped over to the President's side But the impartial reporter of succeeding events can only say that before long there was not a single section of the public service but suffered such an upheaval of partisan changes as to quite destroy the principle of non-partisan appointments. So much for Mr. CLEVELAND's final relation to the party in regard to that subject.

Next we come to the question of officeholders taking part in political campaigns, and here the settlement of the preliminary misunderstanding has been still more conclusive. The idea of pernicious activity gradually began to fade almost from the beginning of its existence. It passed through the phases illustrated by the historic episodes of the BENTON-STONE affair and the famous Baltimore primaries; and finally it was stamped to death by the broad foot of the President himself, as with the FELLows letter in hand he arose before the public, after the manner of a stump speaker, to take a most conspicuous part in a political campaign local in its character, but of extraordinary heat and bitterness. After that there cannot be much room left for the notion that the rules for the proper conduct of an officeholder, even a President, are materially different from those governing other people, at least so far as President CLEVELAND's view of the mat-

ter is concerned. This was an unusual act for a President to perform, and one of which the propriety might possibly be questioned. Such denied and undenying exponents of their parties' purposes as SAMUEL J. TILDEN and CHEMPER A. ABTHUR would naturally not have been called upon so to define their attitude toward an assailed candidate. But Mr. CLEVELAND had got himself into a queer situation, and when he had to get out he did it like a man and a Democratic partisan of an extreme and unquestionable type; and, considering the past, he deserves for it nothing but commendation from Democrats.

This describes the conflict that Mr. CLEVE-

nate; and thus the United Democracy, fresh from its triumphs over contestants of every sort, can approach the great contest that awaits it next year full of the renewed vigor and confidence that give assurance of victory.

The Threatened War in Africa.

Thirty thousand Italian soldiers and native allies have turned the little coral island of Massowah and the adjacent mainland into a great military camp. For months Italy has been preparing to settle her quarrel with King JOHN of Alvessinia, if need be, at the point of the bayonet. Great stores of munitions have been sent to Massowah. Four forts, built in a semicircle and all connected by railroad, have been erected on the mainland to protect Massowah's water supply. and the baggage camels, beeves, and stores from the raids of King John's cavalry, who as late as June last dashed un within view of the Italian tents and drove off a herd of cattle. Many companies of Bashi-Bazouks and the warriors of several coast chiefs have been uniformed and organized to fight for Italy and the Prophet against their hereditary enemies, the Christians of the Abyssinian highlands. While these busy preparations are going; forward, a mission sent by Great Britain in charge of Mr. Portal is tolling through the mountain passes to Debra Tabor, nearly three hundred miles south. with a letter from Queen VICTORIA asking King JOHN to "satisfy the honor of Italy" by ceding certain territory to that Government, and thus prevent hostilities.

It was King JOHN's fear that Italy meant to encroach upon his highlands that moved him to check the Italian advance last winter by the terrible massacre at Sahati. "Why do you not turn the Italians out of Massowah?" he wrote to the British Government last year. "What business have they to remain there?" When Mr. WINSTANLEY visited this proud and patriotic ruler a few years ago King John said to him: "I do not want a Consul at Massowah, I want Massowah." The King only reflected the sentiment that in centuries of isolation has struck deep root among his people when he said: "I cannot say that I love or trust foreigners." It is not strange that these fanatical and suspicious mountaineers looked on with great displeasure when they saw Italy, with England's consent, seize the port that Turkey had wrested from them.

Nominally Christians since the third century of our era, the Abyssinians were victims of a great calamity three hundred years ago, when the Turks seized their seaboard. Since then they have had no unfettered communication with the outside world. Looking down from their endiess ranges of mountains upon the plains that surround their lofty home, they have seen the hated Mohammedan heriming them in on every side, cutting them off from all civilized peoples as though they were prisoners on an island. This insulation has kept them ignorant and made them fanatical. Here are 4,000,000 people who have little commerce with the world and who have scarcely been reached at all by new ideas or modern progress.

King John and his people watched every movement of the newcomers at Massowah with anxiety and suspicion; and when the Italians, giving no heed to the warning of "the King of Kings," marched fourteen miles inland, they were overwhelmed by a large force, led by King John's favorite Governor and General, RAS ALULU, and slaughtered almost to a man. It is the tragedy at Sahati for which the Italians are now demanding indemnity or vengeance. "Keep yourselves in Massowah and we will let you alone. Come out and we will give you Sahati over again," was the haughty message RAS ALULU sent to the whites. They replied by declaring a blockade of Abvasinia. to which King JOHN retorted by threatening with death any of his people who dared to have dealings with the Italians.

Except the King himself, the most note worthy Abyssinian is the commander of the army, who this summer has defied the Italans at the very gates of Massowah. Ras ALULU is described by Europeans who have seen him as one of the best bred and handsomest of his race. " Are you a Christian?" s the first question this impetuous warrior addresses to his white visitors, all of whom he would willingly consign to perdition if he mistrusted them of coveting an acre of his native land. Less than fifty years of age, he has long been one of the chief agents of the King's absolute will. Last week's despatches indicate that RAS ALULU is up and doing. determined to maintain his fame as a hard fighter, everywhere at once and very difficult to catch. The coast tribes promised Italy 10,000 warriors, many of whom are now in camp near Massowah. The dashing Abyssinian improved the opportunity early this month to swoop down upon the coast, knocking to pieces all the native forces brought against him, and advancing to Assaorta, about fifty miles south of Massowah. It has been Italy's policy to make no agressive movement until prepared to take the field in earnest and settle the quarrel once for all. For five months therefore RAS ALULU'S cavalry has amused itself so requently by charging through the environs of Massowah that no soldier has been permitted beyond the protection of the guns.

Barefooted like his sovereign, RAS ALULU s noted for the elegance of his attire and the richness of his belongings, both at home and in camp. His cheerful and lively manner is in striking contrast to the demeanor of the gloomy, morbid, and fanatical King. Scarcely older than his General-in-chief, and himself a noted fighter, King John has all the fears for his personal safety that usually torture a despot. A King who denies tobacco to his pipe-loving subjects because the smell of it offends him is probably justified in fearing that internal plots may some day prove his overthrow. The best dicture of King John represents him on a spirited charger carrying a lance, the chief weapon of his army, and looking like the brave soldier and the leader of men he has proved himself. His big toes alone rest in the stirrups. Perhaps it was this picture that induced Queen VICTORIA upon a certain occasion to send a pair of scarlet-topped boots to the barefooted King. By way of nent to his distinguished friend, the King with great difficulty pulled them on. He had never enjoyed the civilized luxury of tight boots before, and as his attendants could not pull them off again his Majesty went to bed with his boots on. It was not long before the King's discomfort became nsupportable, and, with all due respect to Queen Victoria, her present was removed from his feet in pieces

The cable told us a few days ago that King John had retired far south to Debra Tabor, a little east of the large lake Tsana and that his purpose is believed to be to withdraw his forces as the Italians advance. and not to give battle until the heats of early spring enervate the invaders. His army, supposed to be about 40,000 strong, flercely courageous, and inured to hardships, would be almost invincible among its great mountains if it were even fairly LAND began with his party in the spring of well armed. But most of its guns are infe-1885, and has now concluded, so far as any rior weapons, and very many soldiers still

principle is involved, in the fall of 1887. It is instructive to those who did not know beforehand how it would inevitably termifor Lord NaPIER's expedition taught them better. It is probable, however, that they will resist any demand from Italy for territorial indemnity as stoutly as THEODORE'S

soldiers fought the captor of Magdala. After recent events, Italy can remain in Africa only by overthrowing Abyssinia's resistance against the Italian advance toward the Soudan. She must do this, cost what it may, or ingloriously evacuate Massowah; and Gen. San Mazano, when he took command four weeks ago at Massowah, said in his manifesto that Italy had assembled a strong expeditionary force on African soil for the purpose of protecting her rights in those regions against all claimants. If there is to be a struggle, there can of course be no question that Italy will win. It will be a happy issue from this trouble for all concerned if the British peace mission succeeds in its purpose, but the prospects of a peaceful settlement are not flattering.

Is the French Republic Sinking?

Although M. Grévy has at last decided to resign. Paris remains in a state of feverish excitement, and the danger of an explosion will not have been averted until after the election of a new and satisfactory President. But owing to the Chief Magistrate's undignifled reluctance to surrender an office no longer tenable, the convocation of the two Houses in joint session has had to be postponed, so that a constitutional solution of the crisis can hardly be expected for a week to come. This prolongation of suspense and anxiety must aggravate the strain to which republican institutions have been subjected.

A still more ominous feature of the situation is the belief that the election of M. FERRY to the Presidency-a not improbable result of the deliberations of the congresswould provoke, instead of preventing, a revolution. Such an outcome of the machinery for designating a Chief Magistrate, although it would, of course, be technically constitutional, would east more discredit on the present form of government than even the WILson scandal. As the success of M. FERRY'S candidacy could only be secured through a dishonest coalition between the reactionists and a fraction of the quondam Opportunist party, the majority of French republicans might prefer a revolution to a Constitution under which the popular will can be defled. Indeed, some of the more advanced sections of the Paris democracy have proclaimed their resolve to reply to M. FERRY'S election with insurrection. Nor is it certain that French soldiers could be relied on to fire on the people for sharing their own antipathy to the man, rightly or wrongly, held responsible for the Tonquin disasters.

We call the coalition between the Opportunist rump and the Conservatives dishonest, because the latter notoriously regard M. FERRY with quite as little esteem as do the Radicals. But as they have lost control of the Senate, in which the authors of the French Constitution intended to intrench them, and can muster only about 200 votes out of 559 in the Chamber of Deputies, they have no hope of electing a candidate of their own. They accordingly deem it good polities to vote for a man like M. FERRY, whose tenure of the highest executive office cannot, so they argue, fail to benefit the party of reaction. For perhaps from the outset he will recognize his inabitity to cope with the Radicals within the republican pale, and will become a pliant instrument of monarchist designs. On the other hand, should he, equipped with all the nower and influence of the Presidency, succeed in rallying around him a majority of professed republicans, he is considered certain to involve the existing form of government in discredit more irreparable than that which it has recently incurred. In other words, the election of JULES FERRY would to his Conservative supporters mean the be-

trayal or the disintegration of the republic. Although the exact number of ex-Gambettists favorable to M. FEERY in the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies is not knownit is probable that his personal following is relatively stronger in the former body than in the latter-it seems to be acknowledged that the anti-Ferry republicans could, were they united, command a majority of the congress in joint session. But hitherto all attempts to effect such union have misengried. The honest republicans find themselves in this dilemma, that all of their eminent representatives have made irreconcilable enemies, while to place a respectable nonentity in the post of Chief Magistrate would be apt to make the republic a laughing stock. If a nonentity is good enough for the head of the State, what becomes of the capital objection to a constitutional monarchy? Still, as renewed and earnest endeavors will be made throughout the present week to effect the cooperation which is indispensable, it may be that the republican opponents of M. Ferry will agree upon a candidate like M. SADI-CARNOT, who, without having been particularly conspicuous, is a man of undeniable abilities and irreproachable character. That such may be the outcome of the impending meeting of the congress should be the wish of every sineers friend of free institutions, whose prestige in Europe is now threatened with eclipse.

# Information for the West.

Our talented contemporary, the Omaha Herald, is one of the few remaining believers in the Mugwumps. It abuses us for not believing in them, and not counting them as essential to Democratic success next year.

We hate to put the chestnut into the fire sgain, but truth, however old, seems to broaden slowly, very slowly Westward. Distance magnifies the Mugwumps, and Omaha does not see them in their right perspective. Would it be too much trouble for the editor of the Omaha Herald to look in some of the political almanaes which adorn his shelves, and to notice what was the plurality got by a man of the name of DAVID BEN-NETT HILL, who ran for Governor of New York in 1885, and was easily elected in spite of the little Mugwump squad which voted

solidly against him? Will the editor of the Omaha Herald take the pains to recall to his mind that, in the recent canvass in this State, the New York Times adjured the Mugwumps to vote for FREDERICK DENT GRANT, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, and not to vote for the rest of the Republican State ticket? And will be verify the statement that Mr. GRANT, as a consequence of Mugwump

support, ran behind his ticket? Will the editor of the Omaha Herald be good enough to consider that the Democratic candidate for District Attorney of this county was easily elected in spite of the onposition of the whole Mugwump gang, backed by a big boodle and a noisy coterie of Demoeratic traitors?

When the editor of the Omaha Herald has considered these things he will think less of the importance of Mugwump opposition or support. Besides, he may console himself with the reflection that there is just about one chance in ninety-nine that the Mugvumps can escape voting the Democratic ticket next year, provided they vote at all. We speak of the Mugwumps of New York,

## mattroad Pirates.

A piratical and bankrupt railroad, owned by Englishmen and run in hostility and evasion as regards our Inter-State Commerce act, is just now showing in a very striking manner what we may look for in the future on the part of the whole transcontinental system of Canadian railroads. The illustration comes opportunely, because with it the remedy is clearly indicated to us, and that remedy we may safely look to Con-

gress to promptly apply. Any Canadian railroad, parallel to our frontier, can dip into our territory, take mer chandise into Canada, transport it eastward and then go back into the United States and deposit it at the seaboard. The long haul in Canada is not subject to the restrictions of the Inter-State Commerce act, and the Canadian railroad is therefore able to nulify the provisions of that measure, and by discrimination and unnatural advantage de-

prive our trunk lines of legitimate business Now, the trunk lines during the last six nonths have shown that our recent railroad legislation has had the happlest results, that the public has profited largely by the increased confidence and security incident to the stability and publicity of rates, and that altogether the Inter-State Commerce act is an exceedingly beneficial measure. It is now apparent that it must be protecte from the machinations of our piratical neighbors, who have neither character nor responsibility, and whose peculiar position enables them to convert our legislation into

a weapon hostile to all our interests. Congress therefore will find it desirable to deal with the subject as soon as may be practicable, and to reenforce the Inter-State Commerce act so as to do away with such illegitimate competition. It will be timely legislation too: for whereas we have now only the Grand Trunk to complain of we shall shortly have also the Canadian Pacific, which is icoming up with all the possibilities of a magnificent bankruptcy, to rob and prey upon American interests.

### Not Ruled by Criminals.

We published on Sunday some very interesting extracts from the autobiography of Mr. Walling, lately Superintendent of Police in this city, and among them the following remarkable declaration:

"The city of New York is actually roled by some twee ty thousand officeholders, most of whom are taken from and controlled by the worst elements in the commu-This does not state the truth. It is one of

those vague pessimistic utterances which thoughtless men sometimes indulge in without careful consideration of the facts.

Mr. Walling himself was a faithful and useful officer. He was not taken from the worst elements of the community, nor was he controlled by them; and he always did his duty in keeping them under restraint of law. New York is by no means perfect, but it

comes as near to it as the weakness of human

nature and the defective resources of the

times will admit. It is governed by honest men and by able men. In point of villainy and crime it is no worse than other great cities; in many respects it is much better. We observe to Mr. WALLING that it is better not to say so many things than to say

# What the Evening Post said about the FEL-ows letter was true, and will not be denied by anybody whose belief is of consequence.—Evening Post.

so many things that are not so.

What the Evening Post said is not true, and for that statement there is the highest authority that it is possible to have. Isn't that enough? Does the Fost wish to put its own contradiction against the voice of the White House?

It seems to be certain that RIDDLEBERG En's successor as a Senator in Congress from Virginia will be the Hon, John S. Barbour. His election will be a deserved recognition of valuable and important service to his party. He is an experienced and efficient politician, and it was largely due to his efforts that Firz HUGH LEE was elected Governor. He was abroad during the Virginia canvass last year, and in his absence the Virginia Democrats suffered reverses from which they have fer-

tunately recovered this year. He will be as useful to his party in the Senate as he has been to his party in Virginia. He belongs to the type of public men who are just now held in higher favor and regard than ever, the vigorous and practical politicians who command the respect of their own party and of their political enponents and are looked upon with dislike by Mugwumps and visionaries. Men like Barrour and Gorman do much for their party; and it is right that the party should do something for them.

The Hon. B. F. SHIVELY of Indiana, said to be the youngest member of the House of Representatives, is for a Government telegraph. Doubtless Mr. SHIVELY will grow wiser as h grows older.

The case of the Atlanta negro who dislo ented his jaw in opening his mouth too widely and vehemently while celebrating the victory of the anti-Prohibitionists should serve as warning against a too delirlous joy. Compare for contrast the quiet twinkle of enjoymen that gleams in the far-seeing eyes of WILLIAM AUP HEMPHILL as he reckons up the profits of his Atlanta Constitution during the campaign, and softly hums:

"Gnapy is Dry, and Howett is Wet,
And all is fish that comes to my net;
The mercury's sick when I'm left, you bet."

The Engineer on the Congo, who has been writing his experiences in Blackwood's Magasine, assures his readers that with ordinary good care white men can live there at least as conveniently and in as good health as in Jamaica; and he expresses the opinion that when they have more home comforts, they may enjoy life with as much ease and safety as now in India. The white men on the Congo within the past two years have become convinced that the great mortality during the early years of STANLEY'S enterprise was largely due to the privations and hardships that his followers had to undergo. It is a noteworthy fact that a Boma, on the lower Congo, which STANLEY years ago described as a pest hole, the sanitary condition has been so far improved that it is now the seat of government of the Congo State. Among the thirty or forty traders and agents of the Congo State who are living at Boms, not death has thus far been reported this year.

There is another SAM JONES who deserves fame. He is the editor of the Parish Rem. an esteemed Louislana contemporary, and he has withdrawn his name as a candidate for the egislature "because," he writes, "I recognize the fact that it is impossible for me to be nom insted." This is finely frank and shows a plumb head. We hope that this Mr. SAMUEL

#### Sympathy for Gotham's White Slaves From the Richmond State.

THE NEW YORK SUN is making the misery of ham's White Slaves" the subject of daily com ment. Included among them are thousands of half-paid sewing girls as well as underpaid representatives of other sorts of labor. THE SCS is doing a good work.

The Supposed Cost of Affidavita.

From the Kansas City Journal. Each autograph of the gentleman who wears to the circulation of the World comes, we be lieve, at about \$1.

A quiet-looking Montana millionaire remarked from beneath his big hat at the Astor House yesterday that the East seemed to catch all the bogus British noblemen. The mines and the mountains, said he, got the genuine articles. The superintendent of the Lexington mine at Buttle, M. T., is the younger sen of a noble house, wears kid gloves down into the shaft, and silk underclothing all the year round. But there's not a miner in his force of 350 mas who know more than he had the lexing the property of the state f 250 men who knows more than he about the forms tion they are working, or who could lick him in a rough and tumble fight, for that matter. So nobudy ever ridi cules his gloves. Under him as an expert assayist there is a noble young Frenchman who has held high official position in China. Good, bonest fellows they are, who earn their money and invest quite as much as they spend, and they never mention their titles, either.

The wealthy young American of to day goes travelling with his doctor, as Bob Garrett did. And his doctor h as often as not his chum. L. Louis Ferkina a triple millionaire from Cleveland, has just gone off with his friend, Dr. C. Edward Stout, for a great voyage to Nassau and the Caribbean. They took \$4,000 in cold cash with them, and when they run out of money will return to civilization long enough to cable for more.

Mrs Nellie Marsh, "mother" of the Axtec children, has gone home to visit her real family in London. She hasn't been home before for four years, having been in constant attention on the freaks. They are now nearly O years of age, but are still Axtec "children."

"New York is gradually attracting Lena Despards rom all over the country, "said a fashionable Broadway connet maker. "I know them as soon as I set eyes on them. I have never seen one as handsome as Mrs. Langtry made the original on the stage. The lines around their eyes and the corners of their months are too hard, and the upper lip seems to drag down in an uniovely war. The most dangerous ones are those who retain their ex-husband's names, or calmly assume a matronly appellation to which they are not entitled. It's twice as easy for 'Mrs. Smith' to get credit as for 'Miss Smith,' other things being equal. 'Mra' Smith, for example, can rent a flat in a quiet block, where an unmarried woman supporting a solitary menage would not be tolerated."

Stage kisses have been more talked about than for some time since Mrs. Langtry said her leading juvenile had been paying osculatory attentions to her slippers. Theatregoers were more or less grieved that Mrs. Potter oycotted the kiss entirely in her dramatic lovemaking It is a new departure, except that Mary Anderson of all the beautiful stars has never been suspected of indulg-ing in the genuine article, or, indeed, anything so nearly approaching it as to look like a contact of lips. A lady who knew and entertained Miss Anderson here save the tall Kentuckian used always, before saluting ber hostess, to say: "Would you be willing I should kies you?"

Fay Templeton is seen on Broadway again dashing as "Women with pet names, like 'Fay' for instance seem to preserve the youth longer than most of 'em."
an operatic manager said as he passed her on the
square. "I remember nearly twenty years ago when she starred in Texas, with old John Templeton for her man ger and a young New Yorker named Speck to lead the orchostra. Speck was wildly in love with her, and used to make eyes at her over the footlights until he got the other women in the troupe all broken up. He wanted Fay to clope with him, but the old man got on to the game and stopped it. Young Speck is a composer now author of an operetta called the "Smith Family." run ning on the Pennsylvania circuit. Here's a letter free Miss Templeton on a matter of business. Observe the green 'F' and the gilt 'T' in the monogram: I can't tell for my life whether the flourish is an 'O' or not."

Mr. C. Morton, a wealthy young Englishman who crosses the pond a half dozen times a year is yowin good humored vengeance on Herr Ludwig, the great hari-tone of the American Opera Company. When Ludwig came over to join the company, a week or two ago, he missed the Servia. On the same train down from London to Liverpool Mr. Morton was a passenger, trying to catch the Wyoming. Both steamers bad gone when they reached Liverpool. Hot foot they started for Dublin. only to find that the only train connecting with the steamers at Queenstown had gone a half bour before their arrival. They agreed to hire a special train to Queenstown for £30, dividing expenses. When they go to Queenstown the tug had gone, so they had to hire a special tug. Finally they got aboard. The Servia arrived in New York Sunday, while the Wyeming didn't make this port until Tuesday following, and Mr. Morton found on his arrival that Herr Ludwig had gotten all the credit and filled several newspapers' columns with it—for hir-ing the special train. And even that Mr. Morton says, be wouldn't mind. e wouldn't mind so much if Herr Ludwig didn't still owe him £3 on his (Ludwig's) share of the expenses

Ella Wheeler Wilcox believes in prenatal influence She says she was made a poet before she was born by her mother's devotion to Lalla Rookh at that period She also believes in mirrors, and never passes one with out looking into it. She says it is not vanity, but for reassurance that no disaster has overtaken busile, plume assurance that no disaster has evertaken bustle, plume or collar since her last meeting with herself. She al ways has a mirror before her when writing. When she is brought up into a corner in composition her swift upward glance invariably falls on the little plush framed reflection of herself, and immediately the idea, rhyme, word, or title is speared upon her impatient pen. She always writes in a rocker, lower from the table that ordinary writers.

"Does this line of people begin at the Battery!" wa asked at the ticket office window of the Grand Central

utation the other day.
"Out in midocean, I should judge," was the laconic reply of the jumping jack inside the window, who flew from side to side playing a wild game of tickets and coins on the broad sill, as the line passed between him and the brass rail outside.

"Move on into the corner to count your change," the stalwart policeman on the outside whispers to any one who dallies a fraction of a second in front of the cage. Men aweep the whole of their change together with their left hands. Women invariably stop to count the pieces in a dazed, fumbling sort of way born of suson, nervousness, tight gloves and many packages. Now and again a next little tailor made Box sweeps off the change like any young dude, bettering him by having a neat little purse in her left hand, which snaps victously as she tilts her nose and her oxydized silver umbrella handle toward the bir chandeller and passes by.

"From ten to fifteen thousand people pass by between this window and that brass rod daily," gasped the jump n ten to fifteen thousand people pass by between ing-jack, wiping the perspiration from his brow as the gong sounded and the last man tore through the gats, nan, and his coat tall pocket catching on the complacent brass knob. "The work is divided between three men "Don't you find coins very inconvenient for

"An infornal nuisance. I wish all money was in cardboard, like tickets. We have so many pennies, too, because we charge a fixed rate per mile.

When Thomas Nast was in Kansas City recently, he was annoyed by the ruleness of the clovator boya and said as much. On a later visit the boy was all polite ness, and asked Mr. Nast for his unique autograph. Mr. hast drew him a hasty pen and ink sketch of him bowing deferentially to the elevator boy, and wrete un-der the drawing: "Those who elevate others must be posite themselves." The boy learned a lesson.

#### The Price of Panama Canal Securities. From the London Economist. Nov. 17. The Panama Company has again occupied

considerable attention during the week. The letter of M. V. de Lesseps (Victor, a director, and not M. F. de esseps), to which the commencement of the fall was attributed, was subsequently declared to be a forgery, but it had remained for four days uncontradicted. It was first published in an evening paper of Monday, the th, while the contradiction only appeared on the following Thursday evening. Shares have nevertheless continued to decline, and on Monday last descended for a moment as low as 285 francs 75 centimes, or nearly 70 francs lower than their making up price at the previous ortnightly settlement. All the groups of Panama bonds dropped heavily, the more recent issues suffering most. The 1,000-franc three per cent, bonds, issued last year at 450 france, fell to 380 france, and the second series of the same type, recently created at 440 franca to 375 fran-On Tuesday, the day preceding the fortnightly settle ment, appeared M. F. de Lesseps's letter to the Minister of Finance, containing explanations of the situation of the company, as a preamble to a renewal of his former the company, as a presentic to a renewat of his former demand for authorization to issue a lottery loan for the 565,000,000 francs that will be required down to 1800, and eventually for a further sum for an optional conver-sion of the old loans. This demand will, no doubt, cause considerable embarrassment to the Government, which will be placed in the alternative of abandoning to its fate a work in which national amour propre and 900, 000,000 of French money are engaged, or of assuming the moral responsibility of causing a further sum of nearly 000,000,000 of French savings to be invested in an ndertaking the ultimate success of which is still un

The K. of L.'s Successor. From the Springfield Republican The American Federation of Trades threatone to drive the Knights of Labor from the field

Opportunities for Two. From the Chicago Tribune. Come, Bro. Grévy, we'd better both resign. Faternally yours, POWDERLY.

Necessitating a Substitute. Uncle Rastus (to grocer)-Kain yo' trus' me

cer-No. Uncle Rustus. I can't trust you to any more codfish until you pay for the last one you got. Uncle Rastus (a little disappointed)—Den I reckon I'll have to ax yo' to trus' me to er ham, but de ole tole me to git codfish.

ART AND THE SHOWMAN.

The pecuniary success of the gentleman who last year exhibited Munkacsy's "Christ Before Pilate" amid a blare of advertisements and artificial lights, has had its natural results. The same dealer now exhibits in the same place Munkacsy's "Calvary," a picture which is no better than its predecessor as a work of art or as an interpretation of the sentiment of its subject; and others of his guild show us in similar theatrical fashion certain large canvases which have even less right to be seriously considered

For example, the daylight is now carefully

excluded from the Yandell Gallery on Fifth avenue, and Piloty's "Wise and Foolish Vir-

rins" hangs beneath a flare of gas, amid curtains and palm branches, for the admiration of spectators shrouded in darkness and consumed by heat. It is an immense picture, and its painter once had an immense reputation in Germany. Beyond these facts, however, there are few which can be cited to its credit. There could hardly be a work more destitute of im-agination, either poetic or pictorial. Even from mere story-telling point of view, the conception is commonplace; and the sentiment, if so it may be called, which has been infused into the figures, is about on a par with that of similar figures in popular fliustrated editions of the Bible. One wise virgin stands haughtily on top of a flight of steps with one of her foolish sisters pleading before her; to the right are the other wise ones, in various postures of supposed joy and triumph, and to the left the remainder of the unwise in attitudes of despair. The accessories are numerous and showy, and bright tints are used in abundance; but there is no true charm of color, and, apparently, no good expression of textures. The lighting of course prevents accurate scrutiny of the execution in many parts, but the foreground plants are certainly of tin and the stream is palpably spun sugar. What seems more remarkable in a pupil of Kaulbach's, the drawing is weak throughout and in parts very bad. The single merit of the picture is that it shows considerable skill in the distribution of the floures. As a smaller version of it, probably the artist's original study, hangs in the Wolfe collection at the museum, there is indeed no reason why one should visit the Yandell Gallery at present.

In an up-stairs room on Fourteenth street, which is even hotter and darker, hang a series of pictures by Makart, representing the "Five Senses." Makart's best works are interesting as the products of a painter who, if he lacked certain serious merits, had great facility of execution, a wonderful feeling for decorative effect and sensuous beauty, a peculiar vet agreeable quality of color, and a good share of the indefinable quality called charm. But he painted a great many pot-bollers, and these five tall narrow canvases are among them. Each shows an almost nude female figure in a somewhat affected attitude, very rapidly and slightly painted, and but remotely suggestive of the allegorical meaning applied in its title. The facile brush work might be amusing to study in a different light, and the color might then seem better than it does now. Now it seems merely pretty and bright and shiny.

If the intrinsic interest of such works as these were alone in question, it would hardly be needful to criticise them even in the curtest way. But it looks as if our public were not so intelligent as we had fondly begun to believe. It seems ready to swallow the crudest baits, to believe the boldest assertions as to what is famous, to translate famous as meaning good, and to promise ample patronage to any exhibition which contains a big enough canvas and a sufficiently theatrical mise-en-scene. The Yandell Gallery is far fuller nowadays than it ver was last spring, when it contained daylight and a hundred excellent American pictures, and some impressionable millionaire may already be thinking of purchasing its pitiable virgins for perpetual public delectation. When there is so plainly evinced a grossly mistaken estimate of what art and the enjoyment of art really mean, no condemnation can be too plain or too strong.

IN THE GLORIOUS WEST. What They Say in Iown. From the West Union Gasette. THE SUN is a model paper. In Ohio.

From the Wood County Democrat. THE SUN is the best all-around aswspaper in

### The Spp in Indiana From the Elkhart Sentinel.

THE NEW YORK SUN easily holds its own as the leading newspaper in America, keeping pace in improvement, growth, and enterprise with the great country it so creditably represents. Within the past six months it has added a daily evening issue to its regular editions, which has already taken its place at the hear of the column with a larger circulation than any other evening paper in the United States. THE SUN is entitled to credit as the leading

influence in bringing about the splendid Demo cratic victory in New York on the 8th inst., and will be looked to for invaluable aid to the party of the people in the coming contest of 1888. THE SUN is furnished with the very highest editorial ability, is candid and reliable in its

statements of fact, and distances all competitors in enterprise and facilities for procuring all the news of all the world.

# Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Further experiments are expected next spring at Aidershot with the tricycle as a military arm. Lord Wolseiey attaches areat importance to the tricycle. The fact that breech-loading guns of great tennage project from the turrets of war ships has now led to a controversy as to whether, on the whole, the old mu-

A recent trial in Japan between German and English rails resulted in a British victory.

Prof. Mees has shown by means of an sir gun that to drive straws into pine boards, as is often done by torna-

loaders, which could be wholly withdrawn within the

does, a velocity of 120 to 175 miles an hour is required. Lord Satisbury recently sold his property between the Thames embankment and the Strand for \$1.033,030. By he growth of house property in London he is now one

of the richest men in England. The cause of Fair Trade is acknowledged not to have made progress in England, and the reason assigned is lack of money. An attempt is to be made to raise \$500,000 to help it.

The Queen has made the youngest son of Lord lides leigh a baronet, which will make him "Sir" Stafford Northcote, like his father.

The Shah of Persia will again visit England. Patti, after a concert next month in Paris, goes to Spain, and then will make a tour in South America and til probably not be seen again in Europe until 1889. A man is Birmingham has invented a curling stone by which curling can be played without ice. The curling sione is made of cast iron, with two small wheels and a

steering wheel.

Mr. Besant, in his new story, "Catherine Regins." aketches the millenium, and says, "Then no man would be allowed to marry under the age of 28." Our native literary highdyers must look sharp. The remark upon Jenny Lind appears in an English paper:
"If ever an angel leaning over the crystal battlements happened to let a voice silp out of her possession, it fell upon the cradle of Jenny Lind."

The Queen has sent a special envoy to the Vatican to thank the Pope for his jubilee congratulations. British Catholics are highly pleased. The Duke of Norfolk was he messenger. A British sailor, sailing on board an American man-of-

war, was sentenced by a Turkish court to five years' imprisonment for some offence. In the Sea of Marmora he jumped overboard, and was picked up, by a Greek vessel and taken to Constantinople, where he claimed British protection, and the British Consul refuses to deliver him to the Turkish authorities. The Queen of Spain is taking singing lessons from M-

Napoleon Verger, probably the baritone who formed such a delightful member of one of Nilsson's former concert troupes.

Alice Dunning Lingard is now playing Cumille in Is-

Miss Adelaid Detchon is to be presented with a dianond set cross by the students of the Edinburgh Uni-Benvenuto Cellina

Saint-Saens is going to Spain to write an opera called The Steamer rife factory, in Austria, two weeks ago ook on 7,000 extra hands. Peace in Europe is beoming.

All Excellent. From the New Albany Ledger. The daily, weekly, and Sunday editions of the Sor, as well as the sprightly Evenine Sun, are all xoellest newspapers.

### THE LIFE SAVING SERVICE.

# Beauters to Vessels and 0,872 Persons Rescued During the Year,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 .- The annual report of Mr. S. I. Kimball, General Superintendent of the Life Saving Service, shows that the number of disasters to documented vessels reported within the field of station operations during the year was 332. On board these vessels and 6,327 persons, of whom 6,272 were saved and an lost. The number of shipwrecked persons who received succor at stations was 737, to when 1.894 days' relief in the aggregate was afferda The value of the vessels involved in the dias. tors is \$4,786,925, and that of their carging \$2,288,775, making the total value of property \$7.075,700, of which \$5,788,820 was saved and \$1,280,880 lost. The total number of vessels totally lost was 72. Besides the foregoing there were during the year 135 casualties to smaller were during the year 135 casualties to smaller craft, such as sailboats, rowboats, &c., on which there were 274 persons, 271 of whom were saveil and 3 lost. The property involved in the sentiatances is estimated at \$93,330, of which \$22,115 was saved and \$3,915 lost.

In addition to persons saved from versels, there were twenty-three others, rescued, what there were twenty-three others, rescued, what dislen from wharves, piers, &c., and we id have perished without the aid of the ille-saving craws.

rews. In rendering assistance in saving vessels and

In rendering assistance in saving vessels a cargoes more work was accomplished there any previous year, except the one immediate preceding, 393 vessels having been floated when stranded, repaire when dameer piloted out of dangerous baces, and similar assisted by the station crevs. There were sides 210 instances where vessels running is danger of stranding were warned off by signals of the patrols, most of them thus be probably saved from partial or total destructs. In every case of loss of life, investigation were made which showed that there was failure in duty on the part of the station for engaged. The sorrowful sacrifice during year of eight members of life saving crews scenes of shipwreck expresses the habits devotion which the men bring to efforts rescue. An unusual number of snow-tren and the prevalence of logs made the operations of the service more than community dicult and dangerous, but novertheless these tion crews succeeded in saving a much great number of lives and a larger another property than ever before, in some instance performing feats of unparalicled energy and daring. On one occasion a lifebont went from ten to twenty miles, and brough and twenty-four persons, the crews of two wrone vessels. On several occasions the station is went from ten to twenty miles, and brough similar deliverances.

VIRCHOW AND THE CROWN PRINCE. The Great German Scientist Before the Berlin Medical Society.

Prof. Virchow opened the sitting of the Berlin Medical Society yesterday with a statement regarding his share in the diagnosis of the Crown Prince's lines, The intention to make him responsible for the treatment of the Prince was, he said, becoming more and more evident. In answer to that he would point out that in his opinion, which was published at the wish of the Crown Prince, it was express wish of the Crown Prince, it was express that that it had reference exclusively to the particles examined by him, and that concluded with the words, "Whether the concluded with the words, "Whether this udgment is justified with reference to its whole disease cannot be seen with vertain of from the two particles extiranted." He could not say, in an opinion written for the highest From the Berlin Reichzanzeln from the two partieles extinated." He could not say, in an opinion written for the highest persons in the State, that it was possible that cancer existed in the adjacent parts, but prosessible and the opinion could not but say to themselves that this possibility existed, especially as it was known that he had never been present at the examinations of the Crown Prince, and therefore could not form a personal opinion of the whole state of affairs. The partiele which Dr. Mackenzie extircated at Norwood on the let of July was a quite small superficial fragment, so that no judgment could be formed us to other parts, and the examination of it, therefore, confirmed the result of the previous one.

be formed as to other parts, and the examination of it, therefore, confirmed the result of the previous one.

In order, however, to form an image of the whole state of the case, he (Dr. Virenow) wished for special information as to the relative situation of the three extirpated particles, whether they had been situated behind or below one another, or otherwise. He received, however, the answer that this could not be exactly determined, but that one of the first two pieces was taken from the left veen cord and the third piece from the posterior third of its upper surface, from which spot the second piece aisoned in the property of the second piece aisoned by its nature, was probably taken to hid the property of the property of the property of the continuation of his position, and concluded: From all this I argue that in spite of the onlineas at present so much discussed in the papers, I could have given no clue to the discovery of that otherspot now undoubtedly in question. I can also truly say that after months had chapsed, and we had never heard of another affected spot, we could all truly believe that there was nothing more, and that, therefore, the prognosis would be relatively much more favorable than it has now unfortunately proved."

# SUNBEAMS.

-Mr. and Mrs. Edgar P. Johnson of Griffin, ia. have four old grandparents. His grandfather is is ind his grandmother 94; her grandfather is 84 and her grandmother 79.

-Thomas C. Hance of Macedon, this State, 106 years old. He is bent and wrinkled and white haired and weak-eyed and deaf, as belits his age, but -A farmer of Belmont, O., is proud be-

cause among his other live stock he has a pig with toes, another with three ears, a cat with an car growing wrong side out, and a boy with three thumbs. -The citizens of Urich, Mo., are excited

over a big coal find near them. Thirty five feet below the surface a six foot vein of the best cannel coal has been struck, and soven car loads which were put on the market at Kansas City fetched 24 cents a bushe -There was recently incarcerated in the Santa Rosa jall a youthful desperado of fourteen mers, whose fond mother, to relieve the tedium of his prison life, sent him a Bible, a bunch of eigerattes, a

piece of sausage, and a copy of the Police descrite -Mrs. Maria Phillips of Denver, Col., who is 101 years old, has just been committed to the poshouse by her relatives, who say that she disturbs them by crying out in her sleep and making other unless as night. She is well preserved and an pabitual smaker .-Aunt Nancy Honnker of Laynesville,

Ky., who is 76 years old, has a mule that she knows is over altry years old. It came from Virginia staty very ago, and how old it was then she doesn't know. It steams its living under the saidle and before a burge. -As Mrs. Sumpter, who lives on Soldier Creek, Or. was busy about the house the other day see saw an anteloge out in an opening some distance away.

She took down for husband srifte, banged away, at the antelope, and when Mr. Sampter came home game, skinned and dressed, awaited his inspection -- Eastern spoltsmen are advised to go to Whatcom, Washington, Territory. On the islands appropriate the appropriate property of the commercial of the appropriate property of the projected by high picket er wire fences. Quall, too, are very partiful, Orcas Island being fairff give with the little fellows.

-- The Canadian Pacific Railroad encourages matrimony among the young nen in the Neutherst Territory by offering those who to back to Ontario of marry "matrimonial thelefat." hey are soid at the usual rates, and when a return coupe and a marrises certificate are presented the bride see free.

-An Indianapolis firm engaged in reclaiming marsh lands in Indiana have het complete i Prairie near Switz City. It will have the sanger the recent ditching of Sangamon Bottom, Ill. That is stroyed. 250,000 acres of ducking ground, and the ing of Four Mile Prairie rains one of the divichooting grounds in the world. Aircraft the make drying up, and geese, maliards, and to a me have care from the North circle over it in a dazed war of tray and then go on southward.

-The records of the Church of San Pernando, at San Antonio, Texas, show that Walter I Founce was christened on the 3d of March 1711 He d alive yet, but doesn't know just how old he was christened. Uncle Billy was a hand made day, being a buil fighter, a miner, and a w Although fully 112 years old, this veteran he spry and tough yet. A few days age is I miles to a dog fight, and came back with a posimoney. He lives sione, drinks mescal strain but whiskey or beer, eats heartily, sleeps well, and he had

-Mrs. George Poker of Paintke, Fla., heard her child scream and her dog back in the grave or house. She ran out and saw the child is not to ck, and colled on its breast a rattlement erect, following the motions of the districting around it. The dog seemed is strong Foker threw a ciub at the snake and him at the child, and her husband, coming up, killed the sewhich measured eight feet in length. After the state was killed the dog continued to walk around it and fell exhausted. He was not bliten neither was 24

child, but both have been ill since -A heavy freight train on the Burlington and Missouri road, near Minden, Neb., came to be said still the other night, owing to the engine said he so eccentric, and Engineer Markham and he fire nonout to repair damages. As they were working beard a terrific yell, and then a panther sprang and engineer, knocking him down. The fireman arrises to animal on the head with a wrench, and it quit the abar and attacked the fireman. This gave the engineer that to draw his revolver, and he put a builet through the brute's head, killing it outright. It was six feet lone and weighed 200 pounds. Both men were badly scratched